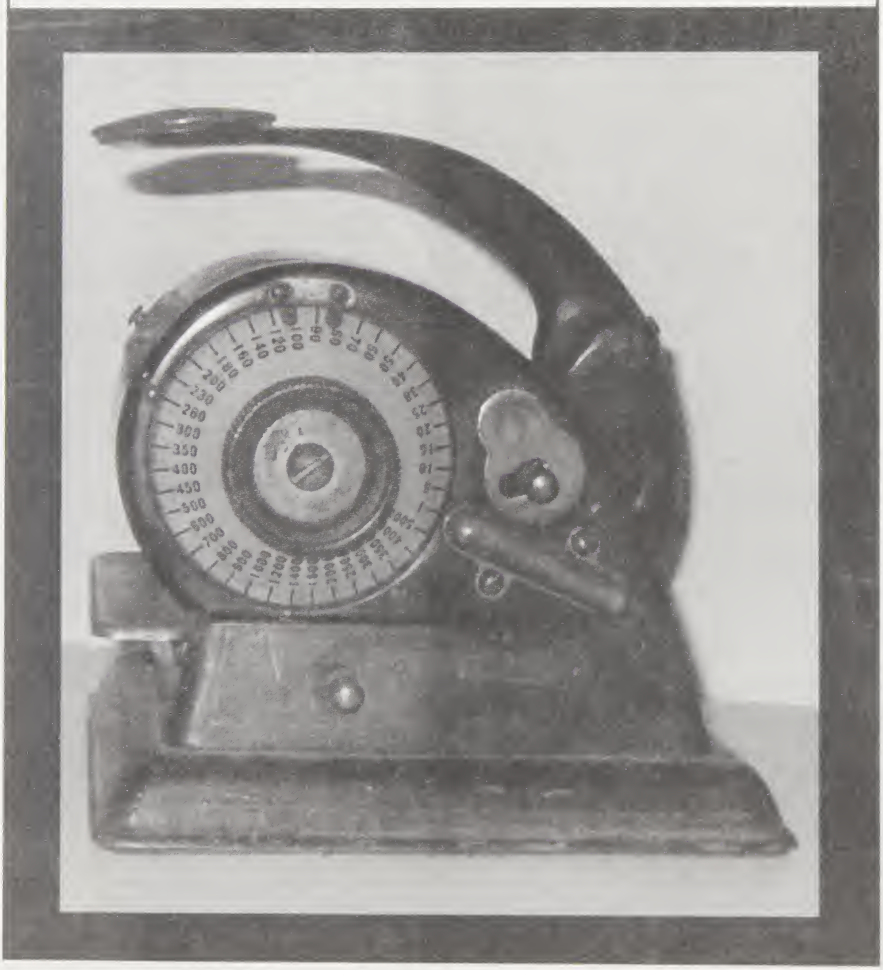
THE CHECK COLLECTOR

July-September 2001 The Journal of Number 59
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.



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To our members:

Write something for *The Check Collector*! We need articles about checks, check-related subjects, and fiscal documents. See the list of 32 areas of collecting interests on the inside back of the mailing cover for ideas.

We retype all material. Illustrations require an **original** or a **good, clear, black and white copy, preferably as large as can be obtained**. Original checks sent in are copied and returned carefully. Any questions, ask the Editor!

To our advertisers:

Deadline for advertising copy to run in the October-December issue of *The Check Collector* is November 1.

The Check Collector is an effective means of reaching the check collecting hobby, and our membership of collectors and dealers of checks and related financial documents. It contains feature articles about checks and check collecting and news about the hobby.

Advertising orders must be paid in advance and shall be restricted to checks and related fiscal documents, publications, accessories, and supplies. The ASCC accepts advertising in good faith, reserving the right to edit copy. Copy for ads must be camera-ready or the Editor will set it as best he can.

ASCC assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertising. However, it will reprint that portion of an advertisement in which a typographical error appeared upon prompt notification of such error.

All advertisements and payments should be submitted to the Advertising Manager at the address shown above.

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The machine on the cover is a Protectograph, Model H, manufactured by G. W. Todd & Company of Rochester, New York circa 1900. It is in good working order.

Advertising rates are as follows:
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The Miami Exporting Company
Ohio's First Bank
by Charles Kemp

In 1804 the first bank in Ohio, and only the second west of the Alleghenies, opened its doors in the growing Ohio River port of Cincinnati. Despite its unusual name, the Miami Exporting Company had a banking office from its very beginning. It received its charter on April 15, 1803 from the first Legislature of the newly-created State of Ohio.

The company was organized by Martin Baum, a prominent Cincinnati merchant, along with several associates, ostensibly to promote the export of goods and produce to New Orleans. However, its charter contained a provision allowing the company to issue bank notes payable to bearer, and thus it became a bank. The local economy was badly in need of capital, as coin was scarce in the West. Pork was the main meat source and farmers lacked cash to purchase hogs to raise for slaughter as well as to buy seeds for grain. Shippers were forced to pay their suppliers with drafts drawn on the New Orleans merchants to whom they intended to sell their cargoes. These drafts were made payable at 30 to 60 days' sight but they still reached New Orleans before the goods and once the merchants had them in their hands, they could offer half price for the goods if they wished. So, perhaps the company was involved in exporting after all, at least indirectly. Its charter was for forty years and provided for a board of eleven directors, elected annually, who were to choose a president from their number. Capital was nominally fixed at $500,000 divided into shares of $100 each that were to be purchased with $5 cash and the rest in whatever goods or produce that the board might find acceptable. These lenient terms were common at that time, and again reflected the scarcity of cash. Despite this, the bank did accumulate about $200,000 in paid up capital.

The company began operation in 1804, and the banking portion proved so profitable that on March 1, 1807 the board made the decision to concentrate exclusively on that and abandoned all other activities. In 1811 the company issued more stock to raise more capital. Again, under the permissive laws of the time it was only necessary to make the first few payments in cash and give a promissory note for the balance. This note was to be paid off by the dividends, and since they ranged from ten to fifteen per cent, the bank was able to boast $450,000 paid in by 1815, although the actual amount did not reach $375,000 until 1821. This was an impressive sum for the times and reflected the growing importance of Cincinnati. The city had grown from a village of 2,300 in 1810 to more than 16,000 by 1826, when exports approached one million dollars. By 1835 packinghouses three stories high stockpiled 162,000 hogs to the 2,300 steamboats that docked there that year. This was in addition to cotton mills, iron furnaces, shipyards and the agricultural cornucopia of the Ohio and Miami River Valleys. By then Cincinnati had a population of over 30,000 compared to Detroit with 10,000 and Cleveland with just 6,000. Truly, it was earning its nickname of "The Queen City."

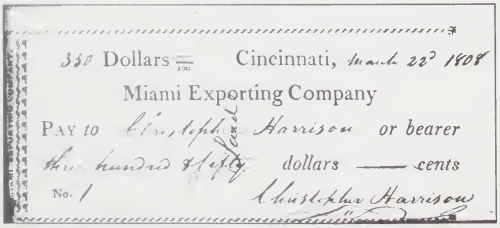


Figure 1. A very early check for any location west of Philadelphia.

Still, the city, and indeed the whole country, would not find the years from 1810 to 1835 to be all smooth sailing. In 1814, when the British captured Washington, most eastern banks outside New England suspended the practice of redeeming their bank notes in specie. Even after the crisis had passed they took advantage of the Federal Government's leniency to postpone redemption. After all, paying out bank notes for loans without having to redeem them was a very profitable business.

As a result, credit became so easy that towns and individuals went on spending sprees. Although Ohio banks had continued to redeem in specie, they were finally forced in self-defense to suspend the practice in January of 1815.

At that time Ohio bank notes were still in good repute, being discounted only 4 to 5% in Philadelphia in 1814 and from 10 to 12% by 1816. In other places, however, depreciation was much greater and led to an increase in prices that fueled a speculative boom in property. In 1817 the Second Bank of the United States upset everyone's apple carts (except its own) by demanding that the state banks resume paying specie. This tightened credit and brought a crash in land values. The speculators were caught short, but so were the farmers who had taken loans with their farmland as collateral. Much of the debt of the Western banks was to farmers, and as prices for produce dropped, farms became unmarketable. Wheat went from $1.50 a bushel in 1816 to as low as 20¢ in 1821.

In 1818, the banks of Cincinnati owed the Bank of the U.S. $720,000 and when payment was demanded, they were forced to suspend operation. Most other Ohio banks soon followed suit. This had a disastrous effect on the economy and caused much resentment against the Bank of the U.S., but even the State Legislature was powerless to intervene.

The Panic of 1818 caused the economy to be generally stagnant from 1819 to 1825 and convinced the board of the Miami Exporting Company that their banking business could no longer progress. In 1822 they began to wind up the bank's affairs, although still maintaining its corporate existence. By 1834 the business climate had improved enough for the board to reconsider, and the bank became active again.

Figure 2. A note issued by the revived bank in 1838. Notes from the first bank are extremely rare, with some only known as proofs. This suggests that the bank redeemed most, if not all, of them.

Financial stability was not achieved for long, as panics in 1837 and 1839 brought more hard times. Invested capital was hard to recover and deposits fell. On January 10, 1842 the bank closed its doors for good.

Of the nineteen Ohio banks that failed during this time, the Miami exporting Company was the only one to attempt to repay its debt to the State Treasury. Eventually, Ohio recovered some $4,345 out of a total of $11,511 including interest. The stockholders also suffered one of the smallest losses, some $28,400.

Through 38 years of boom times and panic the Miami Exporting Company had been one of the leading financial institutions of the Midwest, providing capital for farmers, manufacturers and merchants to help Cincinnati prosper. It had done its work well.

What Constitutes a Variety?

by Bill Kanowsky

Every check collector has come across two fiscal documents that are very similar. (You are very well organized if you have never brought home a purchase and found that you already have one like it – or almost like it. And that word "almost" can make a lot of difference!)

First, you should determine whether the documents are the same type – checks, drafts, bills of exchange, certificates of deposit, receipts, promissory notes, or warrants, for instance. Once you have determined that they are of the same type there are criteria you can use to determine whether you consider them to be identical, or whether one is enough of a variety of the other to be added to your collection.

Here are my guidelines:

Standard Criteria

The documents are varieties if they have any of the following –

1. different states of origin,
2. different cities of origin,
3. different banks of issue, (Figure 1)
4. different color(s) of print,
   (I do not take the print color of serial numbers into account, but I do look at the print color of any draft bank.)
5. different colors of paper, (Figure 2)
6. different security printers or one with a security printer and one without,
7. different vignettes, bank logos, company logos, decorations, absence of a vignette on one, or any combination of these,
8. differences in use, i.e. issued or unissued, (Figure 3)
9. different imprinted revenues, one with a revenue imprint and one without, or one with an imprint and one with an adhesive revenue. (Figure 4)
10. alterations – manuscript, hand-stamped, printed, or pasted over.

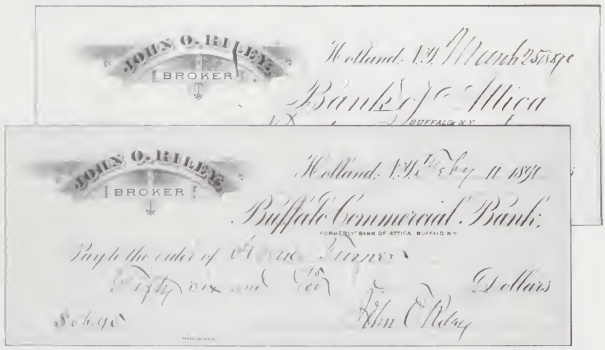


Figure 1. These checks feature two different issuing banks, as well as two different printed datelines (188_ and 189_).

Advanced Criteria

Some collectors also consider the following criteria when determining whether a document is a collectible variety of another –

1. different printed dateline (i.e. 186_, 1866), (Figures 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7)
2. different draft banks – printed, manuscript, hand-stamped or pasted over, (Figure 5)
3. different settings, particularly using different type fonts, (Figure 6)
4. different wording between "original" and "duplicate" or "first of exchange" and "second of exchange," and
5. different sizes of the entire documents. (Figure 7)

I hope that listing these criteria will help us all think about what we consider to be collectible varieties, and that they will be helpful when you examine two similar documents in the future.

Figure 2. Two drafts, identical in every way but paper color. The one in back is printed on deep blue paper, while the one in front is printed on a tan safety paper.

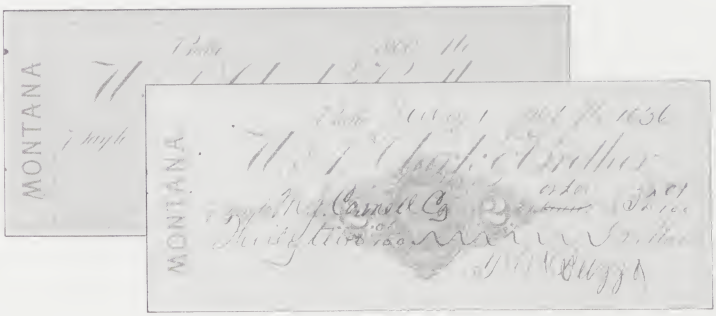


Figure 3. A used and an unused check from Butte, Montana. The datelines are not the same, one being 1900 and the other 190_.

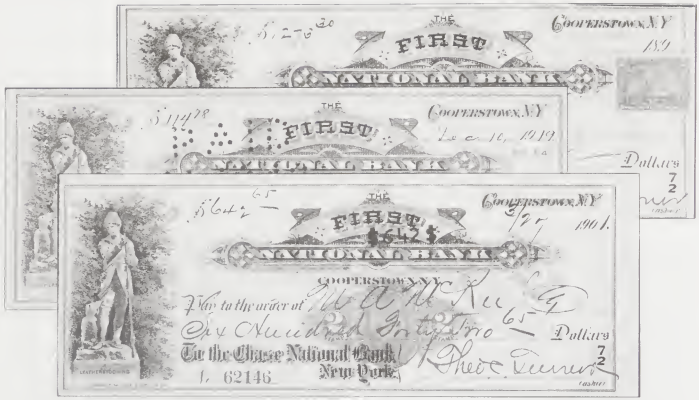


Figure 4. The front check has an imprinted revenue, the second has none, and the third has a battleship adhesive. They all have different printed datelines as well.

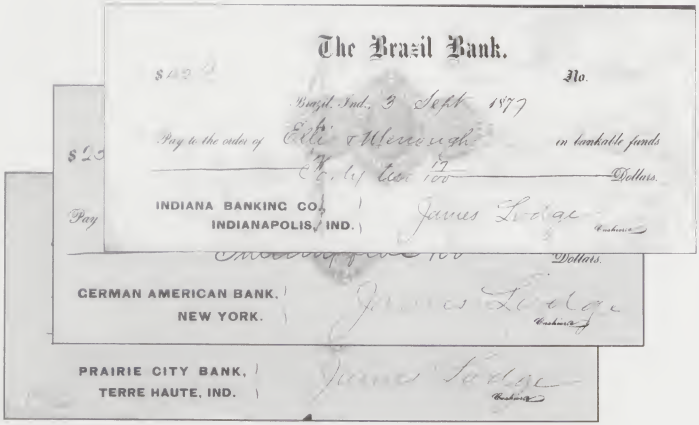


Figure 5. These Brazil, Indiana drafts are quite similar, except that they draw on three different banks.

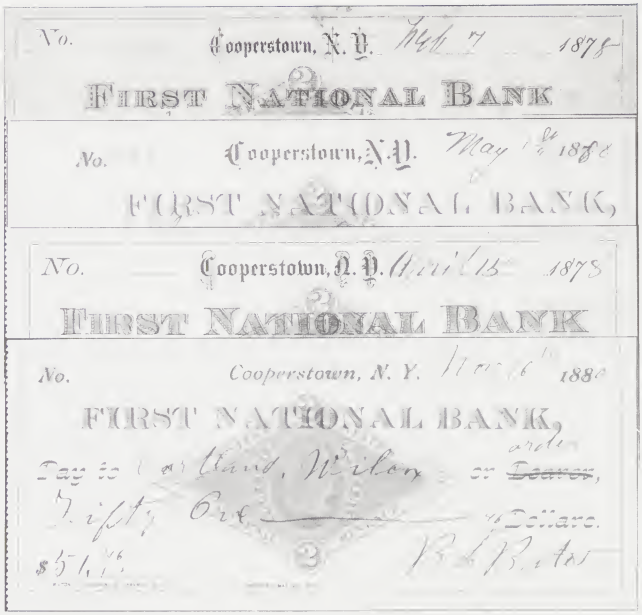


Figure 6. Four Cooperstown checks using different type fonts. The one in front also has a printed dateline that differs from all the others.

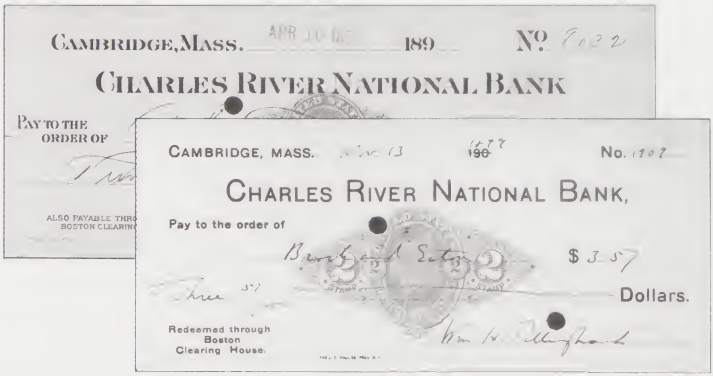


Figure 7. Two Cambridge checks of different sizes, with different printed datelines and some differing text.

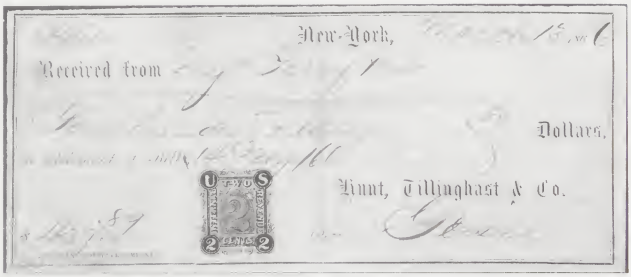
The Two Cent Revenue Stamped Paper of the United States, 1865-1883

by Ronald Lesher

(Part 3)

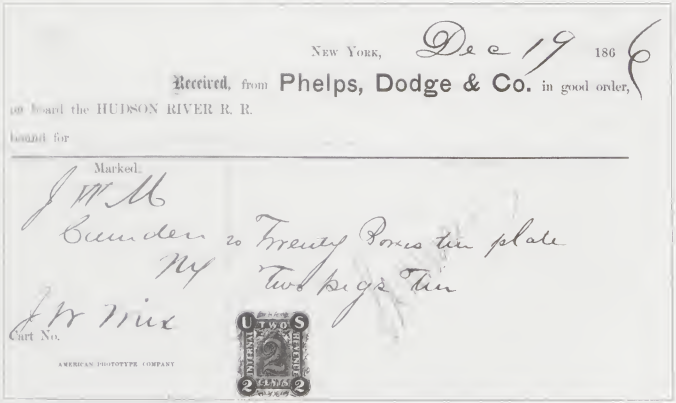
C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE A - RECEIPTS

Receipt for Money Received



The American Phototype Company offered two sizes of stamps. The smaller Type A is reported only on receipts (except for a lone check which has a specimen handstamp.)

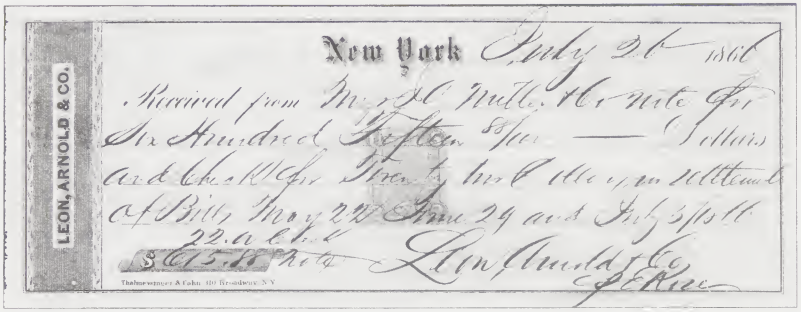
Receipt for Goods Received


New York, Dec 19 186
Received, from Phelps, Dodge & Co. in good order,
to be loaded on board the HUDSON RIVER R. R.
bound for
Marked:
Cumden to Trenty Poves tin plate
Two bigs Tin
Cart No.
AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY

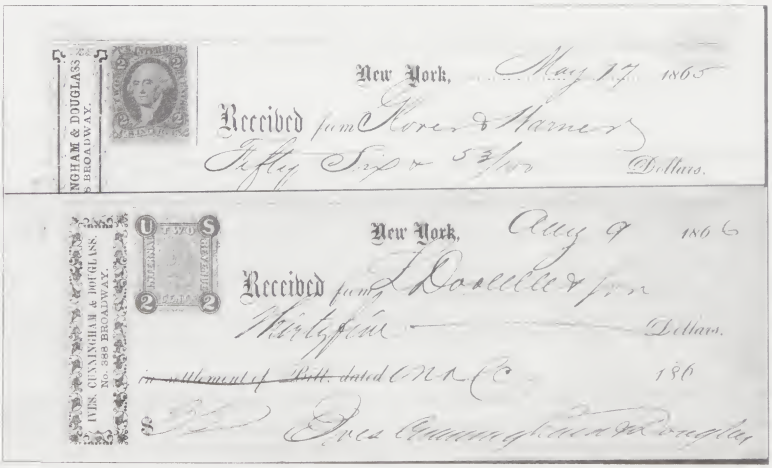
Imprinted receipts for goods to be shipped are not very plentiful because this tax ended August 1, 1866. This example, used after the expiration of the tax, was created specifically for Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s shipments on the Hudson River Rail Road, so that the company would have its own record of what was shipped. [Both imprints are in black, RN B1.]

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE A - RECEIPTS

Stamp in Orange



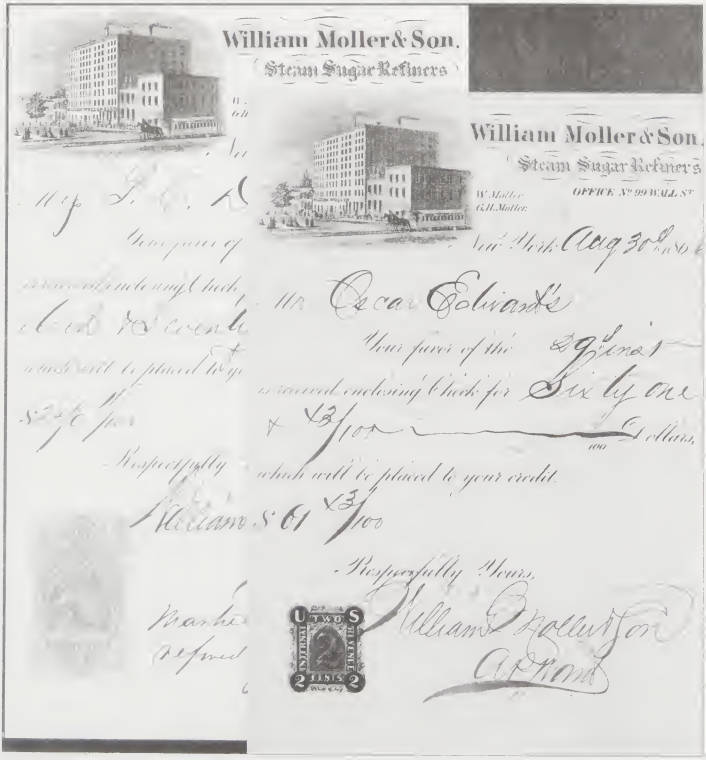
An 1866 example of the stamp in orange, the color that would eventually become the standard a year later.



Note the placement of the stamp in a box originally intended for an adhesive stamp. To save costs the receipt face was not changed, but the imprinted stamp was printed within the box. The tax on receipts for the payment of money remained in effect until October 1, 1870.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE A - RECEIPTS

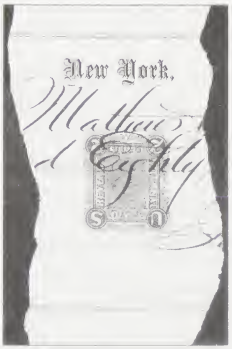
Stamp in Purple



There is only one recorded user of this bold purple color. When ordering more receipts, American Phototype imprinted the type B stamp, since by 1867 the type A stamp was no longer available for use. These receipts are unusual in that the business, located at 99 Wall Street, was also pictured in the vignette at the upper left.

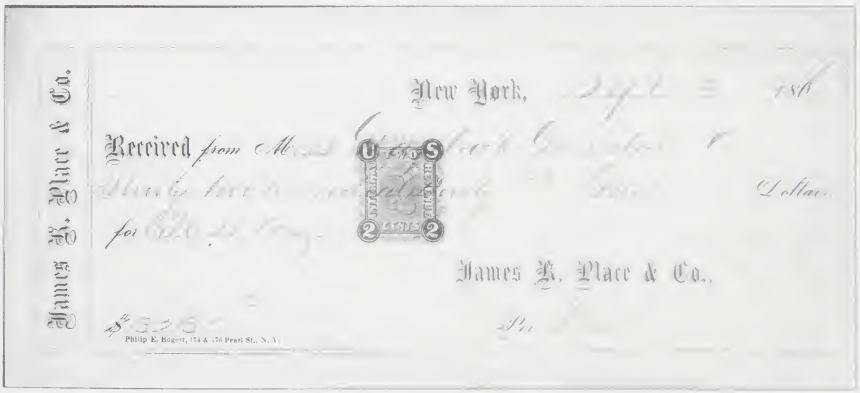
C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE A - RECEIPTS

Stamp in Green
STAMP INVERTED



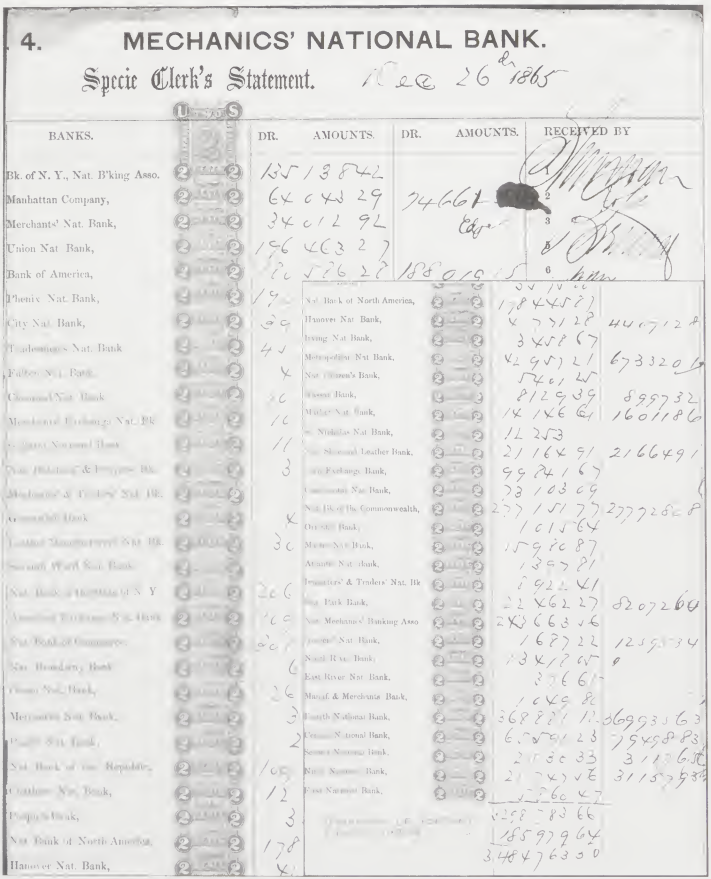
DISCOVERY COPY

A heretofore unrecorded copy of the green Type A printed upside down with respect to the receipt face.



Only one company has been recorded using the green Type A: James K. Place & Co., of New York City. Two settings of the receipt are known, both illustrated here. The earlier setting (shown above) had the name only in the panel at the left. The later setting (shown below) had the name also added above the signature line.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE A - THE 54 BANK TAPEWORM



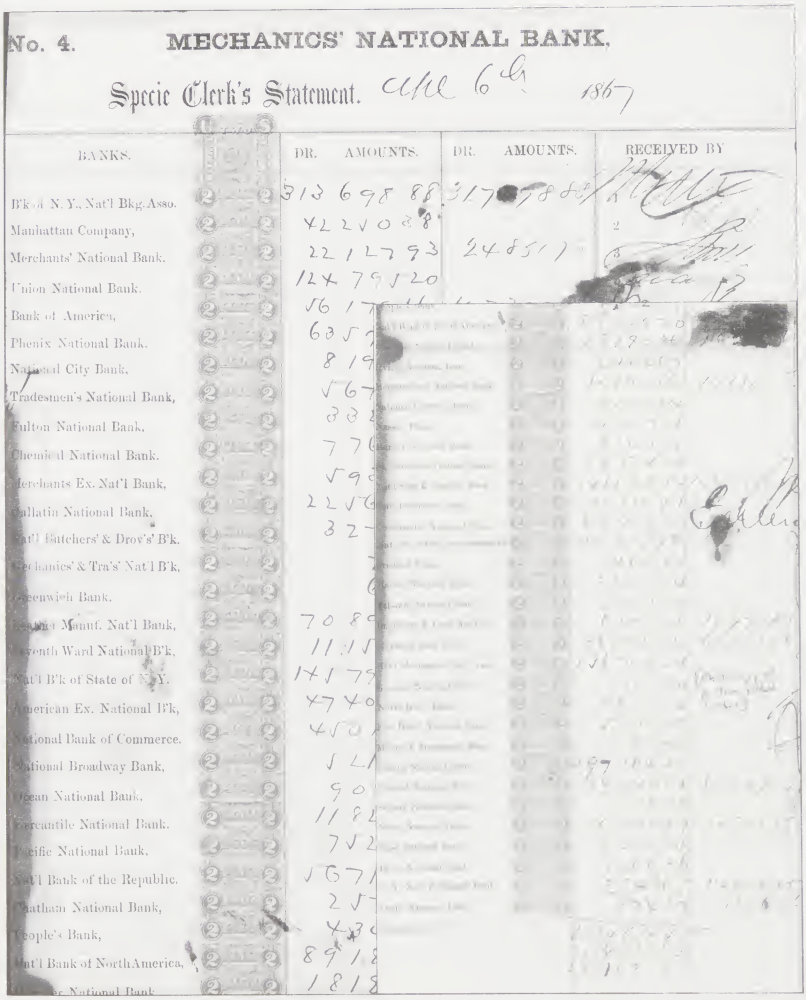
4. MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

Specie Clerk's Statement. Nov 26 1865

BANKS.	DR. AMOUNTS.	DR. AMOUNTS.	RECEIVED BY
Bk. of N. Y., Nat. B'king Asso.	135 / 38542		
Manhattan Company,	6x c43 29	74667	2
Merchants' Nat. Bank,	34 c12 92	[illegible]	3
Union Nat. Bank,	196 463 27		5
Bank of America,	12c 526 28	1850 15	6
Phenix Nat. Bank,	19	Nat. Bank of North America,	178 445 87
City Nat. Bank,	30	Hanover Nat. Bank,	x 731 28 44 07 12
Tradesmens Nat. Bank	49	Irving Nat. Bank,	3 458 67
Fulton Nat. Bank	x	Metropolitan Nat. Bank,	42 951 21 6733206
Chemical Nat. Bank	30	Mercantile Nat. Bank,	1741 45
Merchants' Exchange Nat. Bk	10	Market Nat. Bank,	81249 39 8997 32
Gallatin National Bank	11	St. Nicholas Nat. Bank,	14 146 61 1601186
Nat. Butchers' & Drovers' Bk.	3	Shoe and Leather Bank,	12 253
Mechanics' & Traders' Nat. Bk.		Corn Exchange Bank,	21 164 91 21 66491
Greenwich Bank	x	Continental Nat. Bank,	99 841 67
Leather Manufacturers' Nat. Bk.	30	Nat. Bk. of the Commonwealth,	53 103 09
Seventh Ward Nat. Bank		Ocean Bank,	277 151 77 27772858
Nat. Bank of the State of N. Y	26	Metro. Nat. Bank,	1 615 64
American Exchange Nat. Bank	10	Atlantic Nat. Bank,	159 286 87
Nat. Bank of Commerce	20	Importers' & Traders' Nat. Bk	1 393 21
Nat. Broadway Bank	6	Park Bank,	1 922 41
Ocean Nat. Bank,	36	Nat. Mechanics' Banking Asso	22 462 27 8207260
Mercantile Nat. Bank	3	Second Nat. Bank,	243 663 46
Pacific Bank,	2	North River Bank,	1 687 22 1259 34
Nat. Bank of the Republic	10	East River Nat. Bank,	13 412 65
Gallatin Nat. Bank,	12	Manuf. & Merchants Bank,	336 61
Broadway Bank,	3	Fourth National Bank,	1 049 80
Nat. Bank of North America	178	Second National Bank,	368 881 12 8699336 3
Hanover Nat. Bank,	44	Seventh National Bank,	6 [illegible] 23 7545883
		Second National Bank,	21 [illegible] 33 3 11 [illegible]
		Ninth National Bank,	21 [illegible] 76 3115 [illegible]
		First National Bank,	2 260 47
			258 783 66
			185 979 64
			3.48 47 63 30

This specie clerk statement was used in the New York Clearing House. The reason for a stamp or a portion of a stamp on each line of the statement is that each was a receipt and subject to the two cent tax on receipts.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE A - THE 57 BANK TAPEWORM



No. 4. MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

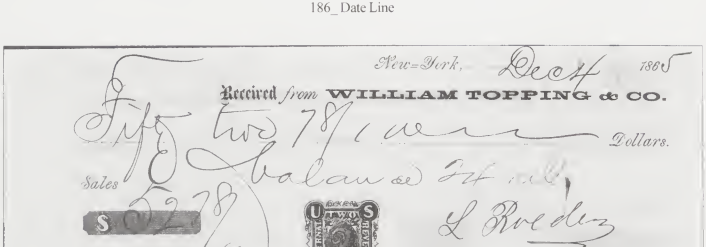
Specie Clerk's Statement. Aug 6th 1867

BANKS.	DR. AMOUNTS.	DR. AMOUNTS.	RECEIVED BY
B'k of N. Y., Nat'l Bkg. Asso.	313 698 88	317 698 88	
Manhattan Company,	42 2 0 88		
Merchants' National Bank.	22 1 27 93	24 85 1	
Union National Bank.	124 79 5 20		
Bank of America,	56 1		
Phenix National Bank.	63 5		
National City Bank,	8 19		
Tradesmen's National Bank,	6 7		
Fulton National Bank,	3 3		
Chemical National Bank.	7 7		
Merchants Ex. Nat'l Bank,	5 9		
Gallatin National Bank,	2 2 6		
Nat'l Butchers' & Drov's' B'k.	3 2		
Mechanics' & Tra's' Nat'l B'k,			
Greenwich Bank,			
Second Mount. Nat'l Bank,	7 0 8		
Seventh Ward National B'k,	11 1		
Nat'l B'k of State of N. Y.	14 1 7		
American Ex. National B'k,	47 4 0		
National Bank of Commerce.	45 0		
National Broadway Bank,	1 2		
Ocean National Bank,	9 0		
Mercantile National Bank.	11 8		
Pacific National Bank.	7 2		
Nat'l Bank of the Republic.	1 6 7		
Chatham National Bank,	2		
People's Bank,	4		
Int'l Bank of North America,	8 9 1		
[illegible] National Bank	1 8 1		

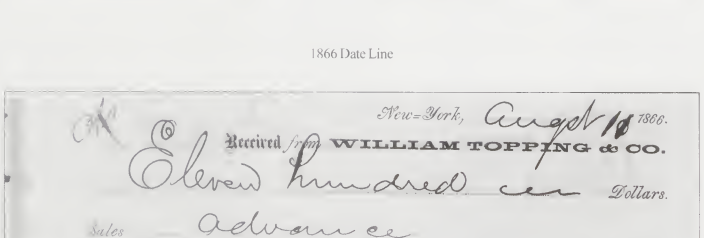
By 1867 three more banks were members of the New York Clearing House Association. This necessitated a string of one complete and 56 partial stamps running down the side of the specie clerk statement, the $1.10 tax on the 57 receipts.

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE A - TWO-SIDED RECEIPT

William Topping & Co.
186_ Date Line



1866 Date Line

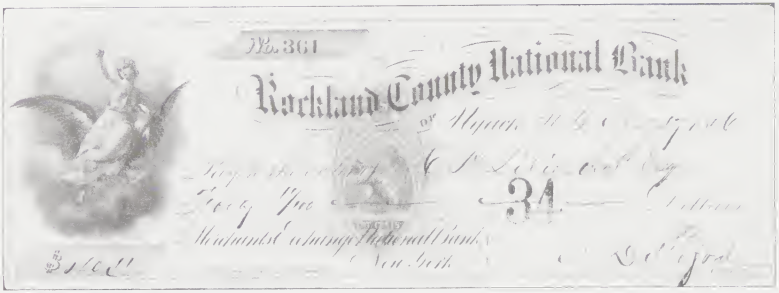


These two-sided receipts were removed from books of William Topping & Co., an innovative dry goods auction house in New York City. The consigner signed to acknowledge receipt of payment for their goods that had been sold at auction. The book remained in the possession of Topping to act as a record of the amounts paid out. The two different receipt faces above (different date lines) indicate that at least two different books were used during the period from November 1865 to August 1866.

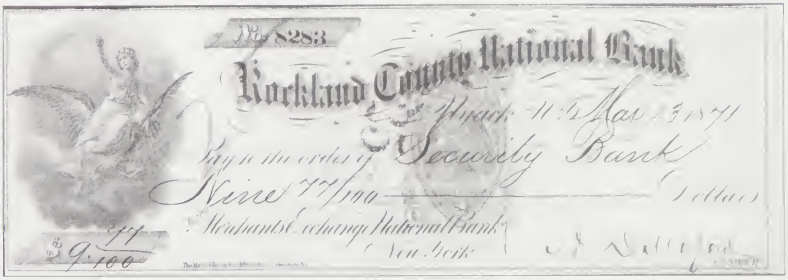
[The imprints are black, RN B1a.]

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE B - CASHIER'S CHECKS

Brown Stamp Printed in Center



Orange Stamp Printed in Center

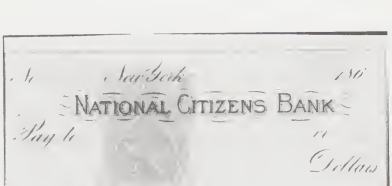


Many banks outside the major banking centers maintained an account in a major city bank. The above cashier's checks of the Rockland County National Bank order the Merchants Exchange Bank of New York City to pay money from its account. The brown color is quite unusual and the stamp's position in the center is an early example of an imprint in that position, although it seems obvious that its placement is a function of the vignette at the left. The lower example is a reorder from the period of time in which orange had become the only color used by the American Phototype Company.

[Both checks are printed in a dark brown color. The imprint on the top check is a lighter brown, RN B4, and the one on the lower check is orange, RN B1.]

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE B - AN UNUSUAL FORMAT AND AN UNUSUAL COLOR

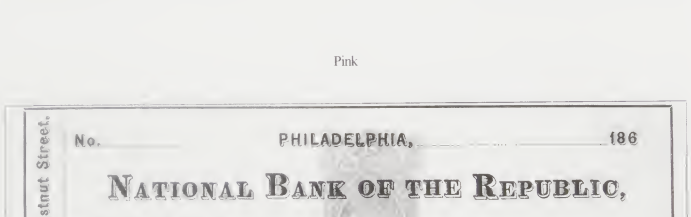
"Tom Thumb" Check



A very early example of a miniature-size check intended to fit into a vest pocket, often called a "Tom Thumb" check.

[The check is printed in green, and the imprint is orange, RN B1.]

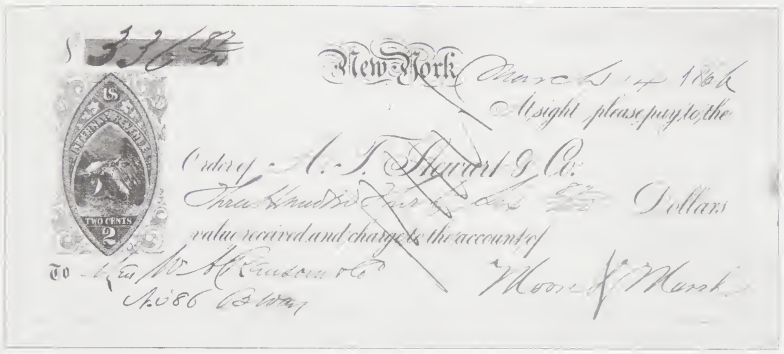
Pink



The shade on this check is very unusual. While it is unlike any of the other red stamps printed by the American Phototype Company on the Type B (printed in 1865-66), it closely resembles the pink that was used in the 1870-72 period to print the Type C imprinted stamps.

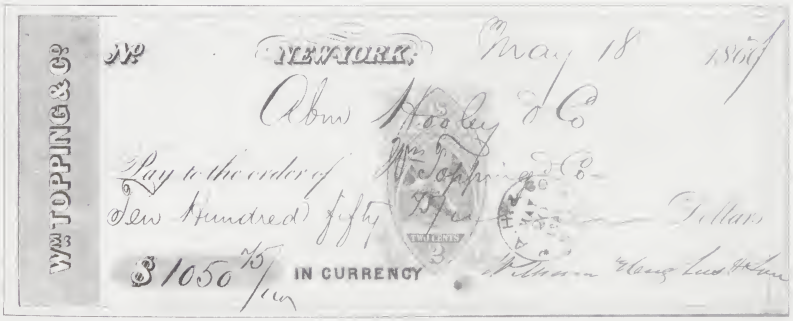
[The check is printed in blue, and the imprint is a version of RN B10.]

C. AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY
TYPE B - COUNTER CHECKS


New York
Sight please pay to the
Order of A. T. Stewart & Co.
Dollars
value received and charge to the account of
To W. A. Ransom & Co
Moore & Marsh

An early example of a counter check, provided by A.T. Stewart & Co., so their clients could pay for goods purchased. The customer need only fill in who was to pay (in this case, W. A. Ransom & Co.) and the amount

[The imprint is in black, RN B2.]



William Topping & Co. ran an innovative and very successful dry goods auction house in New York City. Shown here is a generic counter check for its clients to use when their own checkbooks were left at home. Topping gladly paid the two cent tax on the check in return for the prompt payment for goods purchased at the auction.

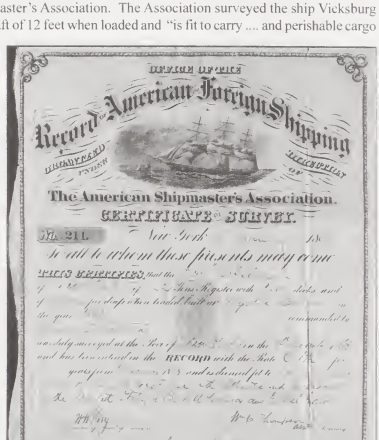
[The imprint is orange, RN B1.]

To be continued. This is the third installment in a continuing series which will eventually reprint Ron Leshon's gold-medal winning exhibit of two-cent Civil War revenue stamped paper. Comments in brackets were added by the Editor when it was not obvious from the text as to the color of the checks and/or imprints.

A Certificate of Survey

by Coleman Leifer

This interesting document is a certificate issued in 1868 by the Office of the Record of American and Foreign Shipping Organized Under the Direction of The American Shipmaster's Association. The Association surveyed the ship Vicksburg and certified that it is of 522 tons with two decks and a draft of 12 feet when loaded and "is fit to carry .... and perishable cargo coastwise of the Atlantic & Gulf Coasts of the United States to B.N.A. (British North America) Provinces and to West Indies." The imprinted revenue stamp, RN-P5, pays the five-cent tax applicable to general certificates.



The American Shipmasters' Association was founded in 1862 during the clipper ship era. While the purpose of the Association was to reassure insurance companies, it was originally intended only to promote "a high degree of efficiency and character" among the masters and officers of sailing ships. To that end, tests were developed and "commissions of competency" were issued. Within a few years, however, the Association had adopted a system for rating, surveying and registering vessels to assure that they were structurally sound and mechanically fit to safely carry crew and cargo.

In 1898 the name was changed to the American Bureau of Shipping (ABS) to more accurately reflect the organization's activities. The ABS is still in operation. It's main office is in Houston, Texas with branches throughout the world.

The New York Marine Register, which was first published in 1857 and renamed *the American Lloyd's Register in 1860*, has been published by the American Shipmasters' Association since 1867. It is the American equivalent of the British *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*.

Lloyd's Register shares a common origin with Lloyd's of London insurance company in that both originated at the 18th-century coffee house owned by Edward Lloyd, but it is an entirely separate organization.

References:

The American Bureau of Shipping web site (http://www.eagle.org/news/newsroom-awards.html)
The Lloyds Standards, Understanding the Lloyds Yacht Rating Systems, Chris Caswell, 1998, web site (http://www.boats.com/content/default_detail.jsp?contentid=2773)

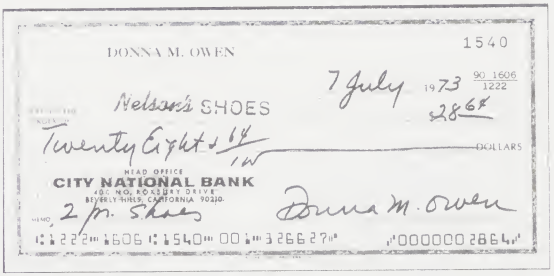
The Sixteenth Annual National and World Paper Money Convention will be held from November 15-18 at the Hilton Hotel - Saint Louis Airport, 10330 Natural Bridge Road, Saint Louis, Missouri. Show hours are 10am-6pm Friday and Saturday, and 10am-2pm Sunday. Please note that this is NOT the same location as last year.

If there is a meeting of the ASCC it will be in the Convention schedule for late Saturday morning. Plans for one are not firm at this time.

Celebrity Checks

By Lee E. Poleske

One of the reasons check collecting is so intriguing is that checks are not always what they seem to be. The check illustrated below may looks like nothing special, but what makes it interesting is that the signer, Donna M. Owen, is better known by her stage name, Donna Reed, and Nelson's Shoes, as you can see by the endorsement, is in Denison, Iowa. There are several important ties between Donna Reed and Denison.


DONNA M. OWEN 1540

7 July 1973 90-1606/1222

Nelson's SHOES $28.64

Twenty Eight + 64/100 DOLLARS

HEAD OFFICE
CITY NATIONAL BANK
400 NO. ROXBURY DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90210

MEMO 2 pr. Shoes

Donna M. Owen

⑆122216061⑆1540⑈ 00⑈3266 27⑈ ⑈000000 2864⑈

Donnabella Mullengher (Donna Reed's birth name) was born in Denison on January 27, 1921 to William and Hazel Mullengher. Donna grew up on a farm about 7 miles southeast of Denison and attended a nearby country school. In 1934 she enrolled at Denison High School, boarding in town with her Grandmother Mullengher during the week. It was in high school that she became interested in acting, and after graduation in 1938 she went to Los Angeles where she lived with her Aunt Mildred. Donna took a two year degree in secretarial studies at Los Angeles City College, believing it was important to have something to fall back on if her acting career was not successful.

Her first movie role was a small one in *Shadow of the Thin Man* in 1942; she went on to act in some 40 films. She is probably best known as Jimmy Stewart's wife in *It's a Wonderful Life*, but it was her role as Alma, a prostitute, in the 1953 film *From Here to Eternity* that won her an Oscar as Best Supporting Actress.

She also had a successful career in television, starting in *The Donna Reed Show* from 1958 to 1966.

Throughout her life she never forgot Denison and visited her family regularly. She sold War Bonds in Denison during World War II and helped raise money for a new library, among other projects. She willed her Oscar to the city of Denison, where it is on display in the McHenry House Museum.

Donna was married three times: to Bill Tuttle in 1943, divorced in 1945, to Tony Owen, in 1945, divorced in 1971, and Grover Asmus, from 1974 until her death from cancer in 1986.

At a memorial service for her in Denison her son, Tony Owen, suggested that acting workshops in Denison would be a good way to perpetuate her memory. Her husband, Grover Asmus, and actress Shelly Fabares, who played her daughter Mary in *The Donna Reed Show*, were the prime organizers of the first Donna Reed Festival in June 1988. Eighteen instructors faced 12 students the first day. A few more students showed up during the next four days.

Today the workshops cover 8 days and some 400 students attend. Many of them receive scholarships from the Donna Reed Foundation. The workshops cover such topics as acting, directing, choreography, script writing and makeup. The instructors, professionals from Hollywood, receive no pay, but their transportation and lodging are covered. "As soon as we tell those in show business about the festival and say, 'It's for Donna,' so far nearly everyone comes to teach," says Fabares. Besides the workshops, the Donna Reed Festival includes a parade, street fair, golf tournament and a barbecue.

Shelly Fabares summed up the cardinal tie between Donna Reed and Denison when she said, "Donna was who she was because Denison is what it is. She was the embodiment of qualities that are fundamental here. She was a good, decent, fair, sweet woman of integrity and strength, qualities I've seen played out over the years with the people and children of Denison."

Received of...

by Russ Hornbacher

Most check collectors disregard or ignore old receipts, or "received ofs." This is fine with me, as that keeps them affordable. I find myself with a growing collection of them, mainly because of their great graphics. I'd like to share some of my favorites with you here.

I have many more of these, and I hope that some of you check collectors do also. They may be largely ignored now, but they will come into their own as ephemera collectibles in the future. Write me and let me know what you have!

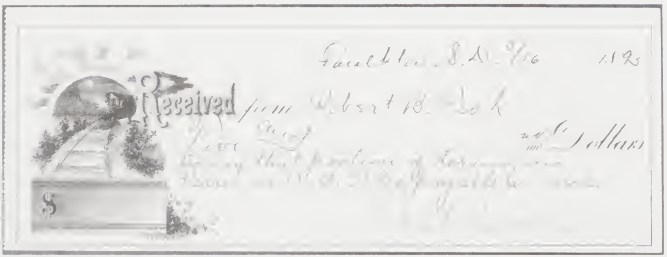


Figure 1. This vignette of a train emerging from a tunnel appears on several receipts of the period. The time from the 1880's to about 1920 is the golden age of receipts from the standpoint of vignettes. This one was used in Faulkton, South Dakota to record a partial settlement in a lawsuit.

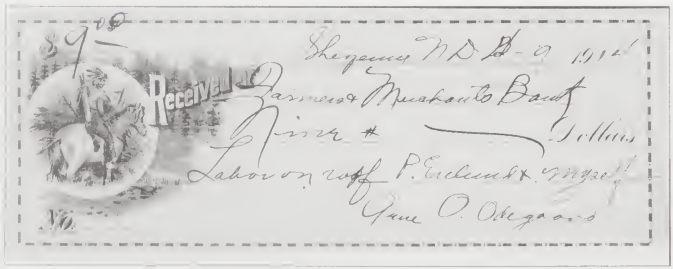


Figure 2. This is my favorite of all. I love the vignette of the Native American on horseback. By 1914, when this receipt was given for payment for work on a roof in Sheyenne, North Dakota the vignette would perhaps symbolize a longing for the simpler life of the previous century.

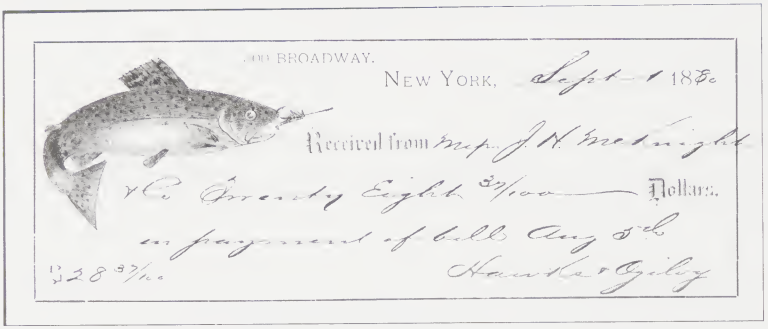


Figure 3. The wonderful vignette of a trout on this receipt somehow doesn't look like a graphic from the 1870's. Many receipts of that decade have, at the most, ornate lettering or a picture of a company home office.

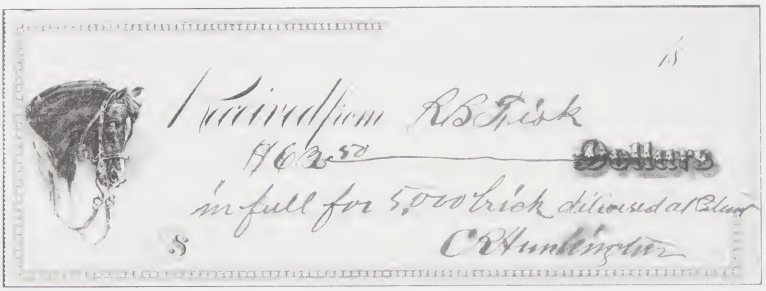


Figure 4. A handsome vignette of a horse on a receipt from sometime in the 1800's when one could get 5,000 bricks, delivered, for $62.50!

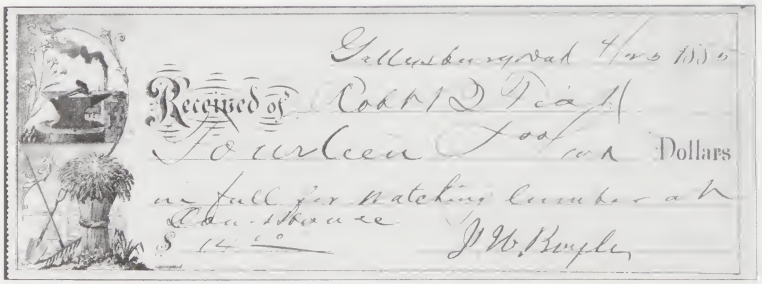


Figure 5. This receipt for payment for watching lumber (someone in town must have been light-fingered) has a vignette that gives equal weight to industry and farming, quite appropriate for a county seat in Dakota Territory in 1885.

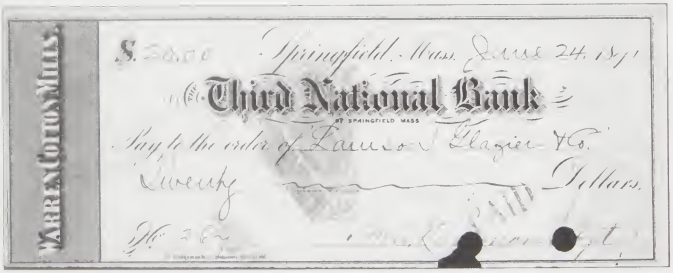
Announcements

Shows. I attended the APS StampShow in Chicago last month, and found all too little time to look at the exhibits. A hearty congratulation goes to ASCC member Michael Mahler, who won Champion of Champions for his exhibit, *United States Civil War History: A Survey of the Documentary Taxes*. It includes fabulous and fascinating documents, many of which are one-of-a-kind. If it is ever entered in a show near you, do take the opportunity to see it.

At the same show Ron Lesher took yet another gold for his *Two Cent Revenue Stamped Paper of the United States. 1865-1883*. This exhibit is, of course, the one being serialized in *The Check Collector*, although Ron has made some changes to it since it was copied for publication, adding things he has found since that better illustrate his points. And I will be so forward as to mention that I took a one-frame platinum for my *Revenue Imprinted Railroad Tickets of the Spanish American War Era*.

These exhibits are necessarily oriented toward the philatelic aspects of checks and other documents, as they were designed for stamp show education and competition. Those of you who collect in other areas of the hobby have less of a chance to exhibit, but there regularly are some at the Memphis paper money show, and perhaps at other shows that I have never been able to attend. I've also seen some in post office lobbies, and imagine that regional museums would welcome temporary exhibits of relevant fiscal material. If any of you have tried this why not let me know for possible publication, but at least publicity, in *TCC*?

Dues. I have been doing a bit of fiscal mathematics lately in relation to the costs of publishing *TCC*, other ASCC expenses, and the level of our dues. The result was that we should be able to afford to leave the dues where they are for 2002 for members with United States mailing addresses, pending any drastic jump in periodical mailing costs beyond my estimates of the one that took effect for the second half of this year. I will have a clearer picture after mailing this issue. Another increase is forecast for next year, and that will probably be enough to require we do something for 2003 - either raise the dues modestly or cut back on the number of issues of the magazine, say to one of 36 pages every four months. (Periodical mailing charges are a combination of per piece and per weight, so fewer issues would save on the per piece cost, and total weight would be slightly less over a year.)


WARREN COTTON MILLS.
Springfield, Mass. June 24. 1871
Third National Bank
AT SPRINGFIELD MASS
Pay to the order of Lawson Glazier & Co.
Dollars.

Here is a check I bought at StampShow. The revenue imprint is an orange Type B which is split into three parts due to the check paper being folded when the revenue was printed. The lower split is quite wide. Obviously, the paper was not folded when the check itself was printed, as it appears to be normal.

Secretary's Report
Coleman Leifer

This report includes all changes received through September 2, 2001

NEW MEMBERS

1721	DOTY, R.G. NMAH, Room 4000, MRC 609 14th St & Constitution Ave, NW Washington DC 20560-0609	2 (railroad), 22, 30
1724	SHEPPARD, JAMES D. 209 W. Mountainview Av Greenville SC 29609-4646	2 (AZ, CA, CO, MT), 4, 20-22, 26, 30-31
1722	SMALLDON, JAMES AND ANDREW (C/D) PO Box 1654 Sutter Creek CA 95685	2, 4, 20
1723	SUMNER, COLIN PO Box 5451 Ft. Lauderdale FL 33310	

REINSTATED

0183	FORD, JOHN J. JR. PO Box 10317 Phoenix AZ 85064-0317	
1176	FRED HOLABIRD AMERICANA, (C/D) 3555 Airway Drive, Suite 308 Reno NV 89511	1-4, 9, 20-24, 26, 30-31
1432	KAARLELA, JAMES W. (C/D) PO Box 573 Evart MI 49631-0573	1, 2 (MI), 4, 7, 20-23, 26, 30-31
1196	ROBINSON, TED (C/D) PO Box 814 Richboro PA 18954	20-22, 30-31

ADDRESS CHANGES

1398	ANTHONY, RAY (D) PO Box 10577 Portland, OR 97296-0577
1672	BLAIR, STEVE 2645 W. Sierra Springs Dr Edmond OK 73003-9072
1344	MARTIN, PETER PO Box 8003 State College PA 16803-8003

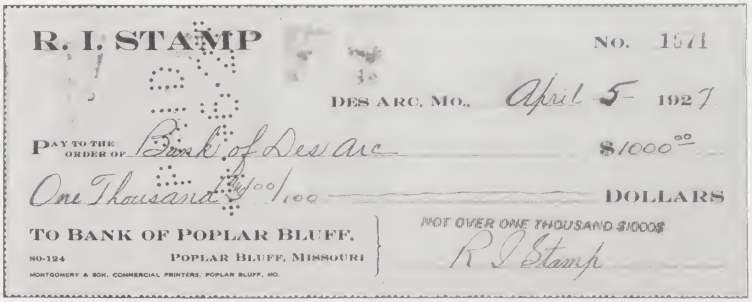
DROPPED - NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

1699 FRIEDMAN, BURTON R.

DECEASED

1580 MONTGOMERY, MARIBEL

Double Take
courtesy of Roger Patterson


R. I. STAMP

NO. 1571

DES ARC, MO., April 5 1927

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Bank of Des Arc $1000.00

One Thousand 00/100 DOLLARS

TO BANK OF POPLAR BLUFF.

80-124 POPLAR BLUFF, MISSOURI

NOT OVER ONE THOUSAND 1000

R I Stamp

MONTGOMERY & SON, COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, POPLAR BLUFF, MO.

Too bad the user's initials weren't I.R. instead of R.I.....

Member Exchange

Wanted: RN-type checks and drafts. Will trade US Revenues, First Issue. Have many good items to offer. **Joseph Garsick**, 8-C Maine Ct., Matawan, NJ 07747.

Wanted: Railroad/transportation tickets, passes, timetables. One item or an entire collection. Also: merchant scrip, chits, coupons. **Dan Benice**, Box 5708, Cary, NC 27512. Phone 919-468-5510.

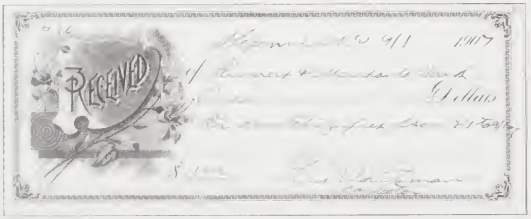
Wanted: Pre-1883 checks/drafts with revenue stamps or imprints. Describe fully, include best price. Will also trade duplicate RN's. **Steve Willock**, PO Box 35070, Tucson, AZ 85740.

New member seeks any paper items from the Standard Arms Co. and Standard Arms Mfg. Co. (Wilmington, DE 1909-1914) - probably Wilmington Trust Co. bank items. Also Orange County, NY checks, CD's and related. **George J. Fink**, PO Box 241, Camden, DE 19934.

Collector of Missouri checks looking to trade and correspond with other collectors of Missouri financial paper. **Gregg Voss**, 13 Roland Ave., Ballwin, MO 63021. Phone 314-230-9274.

Exchange postings will be taken from ASCC members who are collectors only. Postings of 20 words or less are free; please remit $3 each issue for postings of 21 to fifty words. Name and address do **not** count toward the 20 words.

Neither the Editor nor the ASCC can be responsible for compliance with any promises made in postings, or in response to them. Be very clear as to the value you place on your material when discussing a trade. Fairness and common courtesy are to be expected, but common sense must rule.



Another attractive receipt from Russ Hornbacher's collection. It was used in Sheyenne, North Dakota in 1907.

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Wyoming 1910-era Greybull & Powell checks.

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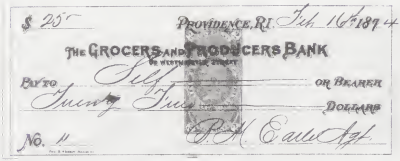

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